

Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Technical Meeting

Action Area 6: Migration, Displacement and Human Mobility

Date: 27-29 July 2016

Venue: Casablanca, Morocco

BACKGROUND

Action Area 6 of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee (EXCOM)

The Technical Meeting is being organized in implementation of Action Area 6, activity (b) of the initial two-year work plan of the EXCOM:

Action Area 6: Enhance the understanding of and expertise on how the impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility; and the application of such understanding and expertise

Activity (a): Invite relevant organizations and experts to provide scientific information on projected migration and displacement based on projected climate and non-climate related impacts in vulnerable populations

Activity (b): Invite United Nations organizations, expert bodies and relevant initiatives to collaborate with the Executive Committee to distil relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from their activities

Expected results: Enhanced understanding, based on sound science, of migration and displacement, including of characteristics of vulnerable populations that may become mobile owing to factors related to climate change impacts

Enhanced understanding and collaboration

Synthesized information made available on the relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from the activities of organizations and experts

Objectives of the Technical Meeting

The objective of the Technical Meeting is to bring together the members of the EXCOM, national policymakers and practitioners, interested respondents to the invitation under activity (a) of Action Area 6, and relevant experts from different horizons with the aim of synthesizing relevant information and make it available widely in line with the expected results of this Action Area.

Expected results of the Technical Meeting

1. Enhanced understanding, based on sound science, of migration and displacement, including of characteristics of vulnerable populations that may become mobile owing to factors related to climate change impacts;
2. Enhanced understanding and collaboration;
3. Synthesized information made available on the relevant information, lessons learned and good practices from the activities of organizations and experts.

International Organization for Migration with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of the French Republic



**Synthesis of relevant information, good practices and lessons learned in relation to
Pillar 3: Enhancing Action and Support**

Prepared by: International Organization for Migration

With inputs from: Mary Robinson Foundation, Refugees International, UNHCR, NRC/IDMC, Elizabeth Brabec, ILO, SPREP, ICIMOD, Ellena Correa, all contributors to case studies and experts present at the meeting

First-order draft

This draft synthesis paper focuses on one of three pillars representing the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism:

1. Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts, by facilitating and promoting:

- Action to address gaps in the understanding of and expertise in approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- Collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information, including gender-disaggregated data;
- Provision of overviews of best practices, challenges, experiences and lessons learned in undertaking approaches to address loss and damage.

2. Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders by:

- Providing leadership and coordination and, as and where appropriate, oversight under the Convention, on the assessment and implementation of approaches to address loss and damage;
- Fostering dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among all relevant stakeholders, institutions, bodies, processes and initiatives outside the Convention.

3. Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, so as to enable countries to undertake actions pursuant to decision 3/CP.18, paragraph 6, including by:

- Providing technical support and guidance on approaches to address loss and damage;
- Providing information and recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
- Facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support.

Guidelines/Modality

An identified Champion will, in collaboration with a group of experts, develop a working/draft paper. The Champion is responsible for 1.) Developing the overall content of the first-order draft paper, including collection, compilation and analysis of information from different sources; 2.) Ensuring outreach to relevant stakeholders, taking into consideration regional coverage, and consolidating inputs; 3.) Reporting back to the Technical Meeting organizers and participants; and 4.) Coordinating a panel session during the Technical Meeting, balanced in terms of technical expertise and geographical representation.

Date: 06 September 2016

Key Knowledge and Information

The aim of this section is to **provide an overview of key information** regarding enhancing action and support on migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

- All regions of the world experience impacts of climate change, which have effects on the movement of people. Yet, these impacts and related risks for the populations are distributed unevenly, and affect migrant, displaced and host communities differently according to the local economic, social, political, cultural heritage and environmental context and specificities, and to the local ability to adapt to climate change. This means that no unique solution exists to respond to such impacts and risks, and that action to address migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change must be well informed and tailored to specific regional and local needs, capabilities, and cultural considerations; as well as to specific vulnerabilities (e.g. women and children).
- One main objective of enhanced action on migration, displacement and planned mobility is to minimize loss and damage associated with unplanned migration and displacement, through measures that support the prevention of displacement, the provision of assistance to migrant and displaced communities and the facilitation of migration as one of the ways to support individuals and communities to cope with the adverse effects of climate change. Any policy measure or assistance should be formulated within a human rights framework, and in consideration of the gender-differentiated impacts of migration and displacement; interventions must be gender-responsive and ensure the full and effective engagement of women and girls.
- The following specific issues call for targeted and urgent interventions (non-exhaustive list, potentially overlapping), inter alia: i) Small Island Developing States (SIDS) threatened by inhabitability or disappearance due to sea-level rise¹; ii) nomadic, pastoralist and indigenous populations unable to maintain their traditional livelihoods in their customary lands; iii) rural to urban migration due to livelihood loss that may put additional pressures on stretched resources in urban centers already experiencing issues such as poverty and demographic pressures, and/or threatened by climate change; iv) cases of disputes and conflicts around shrinking natural resources due to the adverse effects of climate change; v) cases of migration, displacement and human mobility linked directly or indirectly to the adverse effects of sudden onset impacts of climate change².
- A range of priority actions, focusing on the dimensions highlighted above, could be applied at global, regional, national and sub-national (local, community and individual) levels; in areas of

¹ Climate Change and Migration Issues in the Pacific ESCAP, EU, ILO, UNDP, 2015, SIDS platform Samoa, 2014

² <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/tp/07.pdf>

origin, of transit, and of destination; taking into account the gender dimension of migration and climate change. Many ongoing efforts at the national, local and regional levels could already serve as examples of successful initiatives and actions to be replicated or adapted to context-specific needs. Such interventions could take different forms including, but not limited to, the following:

- **Identifying and assessing areas and communities/people affected**, including host communities and those who stay behind (including families), to determine the links between vulnerability and migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of climate change and to better understand the drivers of migration towards specific areas as well as possible measures for mitigation and adaptation.
- **Identifying communities and households who are at risk of displacement, or may need to relocate or migrate, due to climate change adverse effects**, including by integrating demographic information and vulnerability assessments into climate hazard risk mapping; identifying socio-economic or other factors (e.g., lack of secure land tenure) that contribute to displacement risk; and enhancing understanding of which communities (or households/individuals within a community), are at highest risk and how best they can be supported to adapt in place, relocate, or voluntarily migrate in a way that fully protects their human rights.
- **Increasing the resilience of populations affected by climate change to allow them to remain *in situ* where feasible** with a view to i) avoid forced forms of migration³ and displacement caused by lack of climate adaptation measures; and ii) empower at-risk or affected populations not to migrate if they so desire. This can be achieved through providing affected communities with relevant information regarding climate risk and impacts; ensuring processes and safeguards are in place for community participation in decision making including with respect to climate mitigation and adaptation measures; identifying a wide array of disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and disaster risk management (DRM) strategies, and programming that serve to prevent and minimize displacement (e.g., improved land use planning, building/construction codes); supporting local education/awareness-raising on climate risks; and more sharing of technologies across countries. In consulting with community members, special effort should be undertaken to reach out to groups of people, including women, who due to cultural and societal norms would not engage in community discussions nor participate in surveys or interviews.
- **Developing national, regional and international policy frameworks and programmatic activities that support planned migration as a strategy to reduce loss and damage**

³ Forced forms of migration include also trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

- associated with climate change and vulnerability:** i) Support the development of policies that facilitate voluntary adaptive migration in the context of climate change impacts on livelihoods⁴; ii) Support the integration of migration, displacement and human mobility into relevant policies, laws, and strategies at the local, national and regional level; and iii) support the inclusion of climate change within migration, displacement and human mobility management policies, notably at the national level.
- **Developing activities that maintain traditions and traditional patterns of human mobility of indigenous, nomadic, semi-nomadic and non-nomadic populations,** in order to: limit the adverse impacts of climate change on traditional forms of migration; reduce the risk of conflict with sedentary populations; maintain traditional routes and livelihoods⁵; ensure access to traditional subsistence, resources and livelihoods; and to preserve the cultural heritage of affected communities.
 - **Supporting planned, participatory and voluntary relocation as a measure to avert and minimize displacement and move at-risk populations out of harm's way**⁶; develop an adaptive governance framework and new governance tools for climate-induced community relocations based on international human rights standards, promoting and protecting human rights and social justice⁷, taking cultural and individual considerations into account and taking into account the impacts of relocation on the wellbeing of relocated people and host communities. At the outset, the development of these legal and practical measures should consider the specific needs, rights and contributions of women on the move.
 - **Making provisions for return migration where possible and feasible** including 1) durable solutions using community based planning approaches; 2) involving migrant women and

⁴ Submission of Bruce Burson and Richard Bedford

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/burson_bedford8may2016.pdf

Submission of the International Organization for Migration

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/excom_wim_aa6_iom_submission_submitted_16_may_2016_1.pdf

⁵ Pastoralism at the Edge - Effects of drought, climate change and migration on livelihood systems of pastoralist and mobile communities in Kenya , IOM 2010; Migration in Kenya, a Country Profile, IOM 2015; Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel, UNEP, IOM, OCHA, UNU, CILSS), 2011 ; Assessing drought displacement risk for Kenyan, Ethiopian and Somali pastoralists, IDMC/NRC 2014

⁶ Submission of the International Organization for Migration

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/excom_wim_aa6_iom_submission_submitted_16_may_2016_1.pdf

Submission of the Brookings, Georgetown University, UNHCR

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/uidance_on_protecting_people_from_disasters_and_environmental_change_through_planned_relocation_.pdf

⁷ Submission of Robin Bronen

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/bronnen_climate_induced_community_relocations_using_integrated_social_ecological_assessments_to_foster_adaptation_and_resilience_2015.pdf

men in climate change adaptation action, including channeling the investments and skills of the diasporic community into community design, ecosystem and land rehabilitation programmes; and 3) when communities choose to return, promoting the rehabilitation of ecosystems where applicable/possible.⁸

- **Supporting the development of legal and practical solutions at the local, national, bilateral and regional levels to better support and protect affected populations**, including with respect to: i) internally displaced persons (IDPs) following a climate-related disaster, especially IDPs subject to recurrent or protracted displacement; ii) those forcibly displaced across international borders in case of a climate-related disaster, as international law currently does not address issues such as admission, access to basic services during temporary or permanent stay and conditions for return⁹; and iii) climate migrants, including internal migrants, who might need specific protection measures at the national level¹⁰, as well as those who wish to engage in international migration but who lack legal migration opportunities.
- **Supporting awareness-raising, advocacy and information sharing** on the impacts of climate change on the migration and displacement of people, targeting inter alia, policymakers, migrants and displaced communities, host communities and communities of origin.
- **Strengthening regional, national and local institutional capacity for research and policymaking and for the implementation of good practices**, in order to: support efficient cooperation and action at the global, regional, national and subnational levels¹¹; enhance understanding of issues and exposure to good practices on human mobility and climate change to allow decision makers to respond to the challenges posed by climate change impacts on migration and displacement; and better seize opportunities.

⁸ <http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/human-mobility-uncdd>

⁹ Submission from the Nansen Initiative: Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change <https://nanseninitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/PROTECTION-AGENDA-VOLUME-1.pdf>

¹⁰ Submission of the International Organization for Migration

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/excom_wim_aa6_iom_submission_submitted_16_may_2016_1.pdf

¹¹ Submission of the International Organization for Migration

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/excom_wim_aa6_iom_submission_submitted_16_may_2016_1.pdf

Challenges and Opportunities

The aim of this section is to **identify and document key challenges and opportunities** regarding enhancing action and support on migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Challenges

- **Policy, programming and institutional silos:** More and more countries have policies, programmes and institutions at the national level that recognize or touch upon climate migration, displacement and human mobility issues, but more needs to be done to work across policy, programmes and institutional silos, integrate climate change into migration and displacement policies and vice versa, migration and displacement into climate policies. Efforts are also needed to bridge policy silos between development, disaster risk reduction, adaptation and humanitarian policies¹², in consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue underpinning all policies, programmes and institutional mechanisms addressing climate migration and development.
- **Funding gaps:** There are no dedicated funding channels and few long term budgeting opportunities devoted to financing actions related to climate migration, displacement, and planned relocation, - particularly towards the recognition of cultural and social differences that affect human mobility, and the creation of successful new communities of displacement. Hence it is important for climate-related funds, such as the Green Climate Fund, to support innovative actions in this pioneering programme of work. Moreover, accessing funds from existing financial mechanisms is a resource intensive process, which impedes access, especially for LDCs and SIDs.
- **Lack of evidence and data that relate specifically to the Loss and Damage angle:** There is a need to better understand what data and knowledge are most relevant in the context of the work programme on Loss and Damage¹³; notably on issues such as how migration can represent a risk management and/or a risk prevention strategy, the linkages to issues related to insurance and non-economic losses¹⁴, the link between security and climate displacement, as well as the constraints in

¹² Defis, Enjeux et Politiques: Migrations, Environnement et Changements Climatiques en Haiti, IOM 2015

¹³ Migration Policy Practice (Volume III, Number 1, February-March 2013)

¹⁴ Submission of the International Organization for Migration

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/excom_wim_aa6_iom_submission_submitted_16_may_2016_1.pdf

assigning values to non-economic losses associated with displacement. Understanding and knowledge of the causes, dynamics and magnitude of climate change-related migration, displacement and human mobility phenomena has been growing in recent years, but there is still a need for better conceptual understanding, data and evidence to develop adequate policies. The difficulty to produce projections on numbers of migrants and displaced persons needs to be acknowledged and solutions need to be found to deal with data-related uncertainties and promote action.

- **Lack of integration of evidence and good practices from field programming and local populations into the development of targeted action:** In order to better understand climate migration, displacement and human mobility and take relevant action, it is of great importance to take stock of and take into account knowledge and practices acquired by: i) local policymakers and practitioners when implementing programmes and projects in direct support to climate migrants and displaced persons; and ii) local populations and affected communities in relation to climate adaptation¹⁵.

- **Limited capacity of national and local-level institutions and policymakers to implement action:** Many developing countries particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change lack relevant institutions or expertise within existing institutions to address cross-cutting issues such as migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. There is a need to support institutional, technical and operational capacity building at the national and local levels, including through international exchange of knowledge, expertise and good practices¹⁶.

- **Lack of coherent institutional, policy and legal frameworks related to:**

- **Preventing and minimizing forced forms of migration and displacement.** At present there are few examples of comprehensive laws, policies and institutional arrangements for preventing and minimizing forced forms of migration and displacement and preventing/minimizing loss and damage through, e.g., improved climate risk mapping, DRR, land use planning and building/construction codes. In addition, many national governments lack laws and policies to protect and assist disaster- and climate-related IDPs.
- **Cross-border displacement in case of climate-related disasters:** At present there are no policies specifically aimed at facilitating cross-border movement and protecting people

¹⁵ Submission of the International Organization for Migration
http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/excom_wim_aa6_iom_submission_submitted_16_may_2016_1.pdf

¹⁶ Capacity building workshops and tools: https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/#capacity_building

displaced across borders in response to weather-related disasters or in anticipation of future ones linked to climate change¹⁷.

- **Planned relocation:** There are presently a lack of comprehensive laws and policies outlining when and how planned relocation should be undertaken, in a manner that is voluntary and protects the human rights of relocated persons and communities.
- **Migration as a risk management and risk prevention strategy to the slow onset effects of climate change:** There are very few policies supporting international migration as a strategy to adapt and cope with slow onset effects of climate change such as sea-level rise, desertification or resource depletion, for example in the context of delta zones and Small Island Developing States. Undertaking voluntary adaptive migration as a response to natural disasters or slow onset environmental changes associated with climate change therefore depends on the ability to leverage existing relationships, frameworks and policies¹⁸.

Opportunities

- **Increased awareness of the importance to consider the linkages between migration, displacement and human mobility and climate change across policy silos:** Issues related to climate migration and displacement have been integrated into global policy processes of relevance, among others: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF), the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA-2), the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC), the UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants, IOM International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), the Nansen Initiative and the Platform for Disaster Displacement, the Global Migration and Development Forum (GFMD), Resolutions adopted at the UN General Assembly etc. Opportunities for enhanced action also exist in regional policy forums, in particular Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), as the movement of people is a highly contextualized phenomenon that calls for differentiated action at regional and national levels.

¹⁷ The Nansen Initiative's Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change: <https://www.nanseninitiative.org/global-consultations/#tab-1422467069-2-74>

¹⁸ Submission of Bruce Burson and Richard Bedford

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/burson_bedford8may2016.pdf

These developments at the global and regional policy levels demonstrate the growing recognition by States of the necessity to address these issues, and the willingness of an increasing number of Governments to take action.

The existence of a coherent and coordinated implementation of the mandate of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage under the UNFCCC can provide a key opportunity to: i) consider issues related to migration, displacement and human mobility in its regular work programme; and ii) create a taskforce to develop recommendations to avert, minimize and address climate displacement, represents a key opportunity to build upon the catalytic role of the Executive Committee of the WIM to promote action and engage with concerned populations^{19 20}.

- **Collaborative action:** There is a growing willingness to increase collaboration between agencies, such as efforts conducted through the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility, the One UN Climate Group and the UN High Level Committee on Programme and Finance.
- **Funding sources related to migration and displacement exist and have been used to fund a number of existing interventions on climate migration, displacement and human mobility:** However, there is a need to mainstream climate migration and displacement in human mobility financing priority areas of work. Already available funding sources should be maximized to finance long-term strategies in favor of adaptation and prevention of loss and damage. Examples of contribution of migrants and diaspora communities towards climate adaptation and risk management exist and should continue to be leveraged.
- **A wealth of programmatic experience and global and country-level stocktaking efforts that can inform the development of action exists:** Examples from past projects have been compiled²¹ and evaluations of past programme exist²². Stocktaking and mapping exercises have

¹⁹ Submission of the International Organization for Migration

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/excom_wim_aa6_iom_submission_submitted_16_may_2016_1.pdf

²⁰ Submission of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/mrfcj_submission_to_the_executive_committee_of_the_warsaw_mechanism_.pdf

²¹ Compendium on IOM's Activities in Migration, Climate Change and the Environment

https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/env_degradation/compendium_climate_change.pdf;

allowed compiling examples of good practices and policies at country and regional level, which can inform future action²³.

Good Practices and Lessons Learned

The aim of this section is to **identify and document good practices and lessons learned** regarding enhancing action and support on migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

- **Policy integration** helps to provide an holistic framework for action targeting the most vulnerable populations:
 - Efforts at the national level to integrate migration, displacement and human mobility in climate change adaptation policies and frameworks represent a stepping stone in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. Countries experiencing the impacts of climate change in different regions of the world have already made progress in mainstreaming human mobility in their climate change adaptation plans and action, including for example through developing specific tools to identify vulnerable communities (e.g. Haiti, Colombia), or undertaking planned relocation of populations exposed to the effects of climate change (e.g. Papua New Guinea, Maldives, Uruguay)^{24,25}.
 - The creation of seasonal labour migration frameworks with a conscious effort to remove barriers to voluntary movements, such as the Temporary and Circular Labour Migration Scheme between Colombia and Spain, Australia's Seasonal Workers Programme, or New Zealand's Recognized Seasonal Employers Scheme, have opened up possibilities for migrants to migrate on temporary visas. Such policies could provide effective frameworks to support temporary migration as a strategy for adaptation to the effects of climate change, provided that climate change concerns are better acknowledged and integrated, and that such instruments are better targeted at the needs of the most vulnerable populations²⁶.

Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience: <http://publications.iom.int/books/compendium-iom-activities-disaster-risk-reduction-and-resilience>;

²² UNESCAP: Climate Change and Migration Issues in the Pacific <http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Climate-Change-and-Migration-Issues-in-the-Pacific.pdf>

²³ The Atlas of Environmental Migration: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/projects/atlas-environmental-migration>; The Nansen Initiative: <https://www.nanseninitiative.org/>; The Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative: <https://micicinitiative.iom.int/>

²⁴ The Atlas of Environmental Migration: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/projects/atlas-environmental-migration>

²⁵ Lessons from planned relocation and resettlement in the past <http://www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/mcadam.html>

²⁶ Submission of Bruce Burson and Richard Bedford

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/groups_committees/loss_and_damage_executive_committee/application/pdf/burson_bedford8may2016.pdf

- Other national-level practices include programmes and initiatives aimed at a) reducing the exposure and vulnerability of communities to prevent forced displacement, for example through disaster risk reduction or risk management measures (contingency and evacuation plans, early warning mechanisms, improved building and construction standards; construction of protective infrastructure; community preparedness etc.); b) supporting the displaced populations, whether internally or across borders, through the integration of mobility-related concerns in disaster response, and through the establishment of humanitarian protection measures targeted at displaced populations, including through specific national legal instruments; c) supporting migrants caught in disaster situations, through special ad-hoc protection (such as temporary protection status or humanitarian protection), consular and language assistance, or help in repatriation; d) harnessing the potential of migration to prevent and address the adverse impacts of climate change, for example through the financial or technical contributions of diasporas to adaptation, disaster risk reduction or post-disaster recovery²⁷. Such initiatives, however, remain few and limited by insufficient evidence, institutional capacity and/or funding.
- **Interagency coordination** has brought a little known issue to the fore of the global agenda, through the coordinated advocacy efforts of the Climate Change, Environment and Migration Alliance (2010-2011) and the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility (since 2012).
- **Existing efforts to address protection gaps linked to the displacement of people across borders following natural disasters**, notably through UNHCR Temporary Protection Guidance and the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda²⁸.
- **Rolling out large capacity building** efforts has supported the development of all the good practices identified above. The standardized “Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (Facilitator’s Guide)” developed with the financial support of the European Union and the IOM Development Fund forms the basis of large programme of development of capacities, rolled out in 45 countries.
- **Inclusion of communities, migrants and displaced persons and local governments in the decision making process** have proved instrumental in encouraging adaptation action and in strengthening the link between migrants and displaced persons and their local communities.

²⁷ The Atlas of Environmental Migration: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/projects/atlas-environmental-migration>

²⁸ Submission from UNHCR: Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation

Case studies

The aim of this section is to **illustrate good practices, challenges and lessons learned** regarding enhancing action and support on migration, displacement and human mobility in the context of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, through case studies.

1. Timeframe

2011 - current

2. Location

Global

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

Bringing the human element to the core of climate migration talks: IOM's communication and advocacy efforts

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

IOM has developed an integrated communication strategy aiming at holistic awareness raising and knowledge management. The strategy inter alia includes:

- One-stop service website to promote new research, information exchange and dialogue, intended to fill the existing data, research and knowledge gaps on the migration-environment nexus – Environmental Migration Portal
- Social media channels with periodical social media campaigns
- Climate migration related visuals including infographics, maps and webcards are designed to visually present the issue and to help a better understanding of some of the key challenges as well as some of the opportunities for adaptation to environmental and climate change through migration-related measures.
- Policy briefs to contribute to the current global knowledge base by providing reliable and precise information on the topic of migration and environmental change, including climate change. Its objective is also to present related and appropriate policy options by identifying recommendations, good practices and lessons learned to harness the positive impacts of migration in adapting to environmental changes.
- Articles and blogs in accessible language to promote wide understanding of the topic.

One key element of this strategy is to include the art community in communication outreach efforts. For instance, IOM has collaborated with artists working on migration, environment and climate change, exploring collaboration with photographers, painters, film makers, cartoonists and writers. These creative partnerships aimed to bring the human at the center of the climate debate, encouraging a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges faced by environmental and climate migrants.

An example is the partnership with the award-winning Italian photographer Alessandro Grassani who has worked on several series dedicated to environmental migrants, picturing the reality of environmental migrants' life in different countries. IOM has organized three exhibitions in partnership with Alessandro including one at the National Museum of the History of Immigration in Paris prior and during COP21.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

Integrated communication strategy is needed to reach internal and external stakeholders.

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/IOM%20NEWS/NEW%20IOM%20Council%202014Exhibition%20flyer%20-%20Copy.pdf>

<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/photo-exhibition-entwined-destinies-migration-environment-and-climate-change>

<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/infographics>

<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/policy-briefs>

1. Timeframe

2013- current

2. Location

global

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

IOM Capacity Building Programming

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

IOM launched a series of capacity-building trainings targeting mid to senior level policymakers and practitioners active in environmental and/or migration areas. The trainings seek to provide participants with a basic understanding of migration, environment and climate change concepts and terminology as well as concrete tools that can support national and regional policymaking processes. This capacity building programming is in line with the overall IOM's goal to support the integration of human mobility issues within climate change and environmental policies, and, vice versa, the inclusion of climate and environmental concerns within migration processes.

The objectives of the training courses are to:

- a. Build the capacity of policymakers and practitioners, in order to factor migration into environmental and development policies, as well as climate change adaptation strategies, and to take environmental change into account in comprehensive migration management policies at the national level;
- b. Facilitate policy exchange in migration, environment and climate change among policymakers and practitioners coming from different policy areas.

IOM has provided external capacity building to more than **200 policymakers in 38 countries.**

For the first time-ever, IOM developed a standardized *Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (Facilitator's Guide)* as part of IOM's response to Member States' request to build knowledge and improve data collection; strengthen policy, institutional, administrative and legal frameworks; and reinforce operational and technical capacities. The modules are designed specifically for policymakers from across the spectrum of ministries and agencies having a 'stake' in environmental and climate migration, including but not limited to: environment, climate change, development, disaster management, home affairs/migration, foreign affairs, agriculture, land management and planning.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

Effective action is contingent on building capacities of those who are in a position to make decisions that will concretely support affected community on the ground. Encouraging the development of capacities at the local but also sub-national levels for the decision and policymakers who are working on a daily basis with climate migrants and displaced, as well as their host communities is essential. An integrated approach, bringing together all the facets of the human mobility nexus, and making use of the expertise of both international and local experts from different horizons, is key not to duplicate existing resources and bridge policy silos.

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/training-workshops>
<http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/training-manual>

1. Timeframe

2000-Current

2. Location

Global

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

Identification of IOM led programmes, projects and practices dealing with human mobility in relation to climate change and natural disasters

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

Publications gathering identified activities dealing with human mobility in relation to climate change and natural disasters impacts on livelihoods. Activities featuring components dealing with displacement due to natural disasters, environmental and climate change are tracked within the organization since 2000. Starting with 2015 and the creation of a dedicated internal Division focused on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC), a new type of coding has been introduced that allows activities focused on climate change and natural disasters and human mobility to be better identified, tracked, analyzed and assessed.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

There are many possible ways to respond to the challenges and opportunities raised by climate

change impacts on livelihoods and related human mobility issues. There are no “one fit all” responses, each context has to be understood and assessed in order to propose programmes that are relevant and effective. IOM applies a migration management approach to respond to environmentally induced migration and displacement situations ; activities take place all along the migration cycle so prior, during and after movements to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate the impact of, and address instances of environmental migration and displacement. All activities are undertaken in partnership with global, regional, national and local partners.

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

- IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (Brief 14: IOM Operational Responses to Environmental Migration and Displacement)

http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mecc_outlook.pdf (2014)

- Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (2013)

<http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/IOM-DRR-Compendium-2013.pdf>

- Compendium of IOM's Activities in Migration, Climate Change and the Environment

https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/compendium_of_ioms_activities.pdf

1. Timeframe

(2013-2016)

2. Location

Vunidogoloa, Fiji

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

Emergency Employment Program

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

The village of Vunidogoloa was severely compromised by rising sea levels, erosion and flooding causing the inhabitants to relocate to higher grounds. During the relocation process, the project paid workers to conduct rehabilitation measures. These measures included the construction of new homes, the cleaning of compounds and the planting of new crops. Instead of cash, affected families were given funding for the purchase of pineapple and banana seedlings, which could be used for sustenance and income in their new homes.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

ILO’s Emergency Employment Programme model is usually temporary; filling an immediate need while long term rehabilitation measures are put in place. In this case, volunteers were used to

help build 30 new homes. Instead of cash being given to affected families, funding for the purchase of pineapple and banana seedlings was provided, which will be planted in the new location, providing a source of income. The approach also helped volunteers develop skills to help them secure permanent employment in the future.

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/features/WCMS_221135/lang--en/index.htm

1. Timeframe

(2013-2016)

2. Location

Suva, Fiji

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

A Guide for Policymakers and Statistics Organizations in the Pacific.

(Outcome of) Enhancing the Capacity of Pacific Island Countries to Manage the Impacts of Climate Change on Migration (PCCM)

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

This Guide results from the joint efforts of the ILO and ESCAP and aspires to be a practical reference guide, which explains key concepts relevant to international labour migration and makes concrete recommendations for how Pacific Island countries can move towards a harmonized system for collection and analysis of timely, accurate and relevant migration statistics. It also provides a framework for determining priorities and options for compiling labour migration statistics, including discussion on the use of surveys or administrative data.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

It was found that national statistical offices often lack clear guidance from policymakers on information that is required on migration. It was thus recommended that policy-makers, labour experts and statisticians work together to set the parameters of the type of data that is required for evidence-based policy making.

A lack of consistency across definitional and statistical concepts made it difficult for data to be compared. It was recommended that all such concepts and definitions follow international standards. It was also recommended that countries adopt the UN definitions of international migration.

Migration information was not routinely included the final analysis of census data. It was

therefore recommended that countries make greater use of census data to analyse international migration.

In the absence of regular census data, administrative data systems could be used to extract information. These sources include migration records, money transfer receipts, bank records and worker permits.

Information on a person can be collected in their destination country. It was recommended that national statistical offices collect information from countries of destination on the immigrants living in their country. Online dissemination platforms are useful to circulate this information to the relevant statistical office.

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/International%20Labour%20Migration%20Statistics%20Guide.pdf>

1. Timeframe

Northeast India (October 2014 – April 2017), Eastern Nepal (December 2014-August 2017), Northern Pakistan (January 2016-August 2017).

2. Location

Northeast India – Lakhimpur district (ICIMOD, Institute of Integrated Resource Management, and Swayam Sikshan Prayog).

Eastern Nepal – Udayapur district (ICIMOD, Nepal Institute of Development Studies, and Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility).

Northern Pakistan – Hunza and Nagar districts (ICIMOD and WWF-Gilgit).

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

Action research on building adaptive capacity of remittance-recipient households in flood affected rural communities/ ICIMOD's Regional Programme on Adaptation to Change/ Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Programme (HICAP) and Himalica Programme.

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

In this action research, women recipients of remittances are envisaged as the household level 'change-makers', and are the core constituency for training and community level extension services. Financial literacy, flood preparedness, and livelihoods diversification trainings are envisaged to enhance the economic and human capital of the recipient households. Financial literacy training in particular aims to increase financial inclusion, maximise the financial returns, minimize non-essential expenses, support savings in the recipient households, and identify financial goals (short-, medium-, and long-term).

The training on flood preparedness envisages training the women in aligning flood preparedness with the aforementioned savings plan. The investment of remittances in household level flood preparedness measures (e.g. emergency survival kit, safe drinking water, and improved cook stove) will build the adaptive capacity of recipient households – the first step towards adaptation. The training on livelihoods diversification aims to enhance a household’s capacity to generate income during the non-flood season (e.g. off-season vegetables) or introduce income generation activities that are less sensitive to floods.

These training sessions are complemented by community level extension services for the beneficiary households (e.g. weekly group meetings and monthly household visits, support to access financial institutions, and dissemination of information on government schemes) that are provided by the village coordinators.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

- a) The investment of remittances in DRR strategies is constrained by limited knowledge, lack of access to technical inputs, and necessity to spend remittances on daily requirements.
- b) Knowledge-based interventions to bring about behavioral change in a household needs to be connected with income generation requirements and risk management practices of the household.
- c) The learning process should be peer-driven.
- d) Trainings have to be supplemented by regular community level follow-ups (e.g. weekly group meetings and monthly household visits).
- e) This action research is part of ICIMOD’s programme on adaptation to change (specifically HICAP and Himalica programmes). This provides opportunities to present learning from action research to a wide range of stakeholders from the adaptation and/or DRR themes. Some of these stakeholders who have collaborated with ICIMOD on DRR activities (e.g. community based flood early system) are willing to learn about the role of labour migration and remittances in building adaptive capacity in context of extreme weather events (e.g. Assam Disaster Management Authority and Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority).

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

FMR 49 – Building adaptive capacity in Assam

<https://podcasts.ox.ac.uk/fmr-49-building-adaptive-capacity-assam>

1. Timeframe

2006

2. Location

Sri Lanka

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

Planned Relocations

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

This is a case study about the relocation experience of 18 families that were resettled in Kananke Watta, in Matara District, Sri Lanka, following the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the displaced families were moved to evacuation shelters for their safety. The journey to relocation was two-phased. Following a three to four month stay at the village temple, which served as an evacuation center, the families were moved to a site near Talalla Rural Hospital, where transitional homes were constructed for them.

The resettlement of families displaced by the tsunami was a top priority for the government. However, the task was complicated by the implementation of a 'buffer zone,' which prohibited construction within 100 meters of the coastal line in order to protect inhabitants from a repetition of the disaster. In an effort to resettle these 18 families, the government purchased a 1.75 acre plot of land in Kananke Watta that was located 1.5 to 2 kilometers inland from the pre-tsunami homes of the displaced families.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

Overall, the Kananke Watta experience offers many insights into factors that are important to consider when approaching the issue of relocations following disasters. One of these insights is recognition of the importance of communication between different stakeholder groups, not only to ensure better decisions but also to make everyone feel included in the decision-making process. Consistency in decision-making is important to minimize confusion and resistance to change. The availability of credible data also allows for transparency in decisions about resettlement, and prevents reliance on a single source that may not be accurate and objective. The importance of objective criteria and consistent implementation in beneficiary selection cannot be over-emphasized. When selection is seen as subjective, the resettlement system is undermined. Most importantly, there should be long-term monitoring mechanisms put in place by the government to support and sustain those families resettled as a consequence of disasters.

Housing was distributed on a random basis with beneficiaries drawing lots for specific sites. This process enabled an objective distribution of housing, randomizing who got a house closer to the main road and who did not. The families who had been engaged in fishing at night were most dissatisfied with the resettlement. Although their resettlement homes, according to both the host community and local government officials, were a marked improvement over their pre-tsunami dwellings, these families found it inconvenient to maintain their livelihoods from their resettlement location. They also felt socially excluded in comparison to the way they had lived before the tsunami. However, families not engaged in night-time fishing did not have many complaints about being relocated to an inland site.

All of the relocated families were unhappy with the low quality of their new houses, which they blamed on shoddy workmanship and sub-optimal material used by the contractors who built the houses. Although the IFRC addressed some of these issues during the first year of resettlement, the houses were far from solid. The lack of communication between the displaced families, the

government, and the IFRC was identified as a primary cause of the inferior quality of housing in Kananke Watta.

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

<https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Brookings-Planned-Relocations-Case-StudyCRMD-Sri-Lanka-case-study-June-2015.pdf>

1. Timeframe

2. Location

Vietnam

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

Planned Relocations

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

The Vietnamese government has adopted numerous national policies related to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, reflecting its concern and attention to the issues. In this context, relocation programs feature as one of the government's key climate change adaptation strategies to decrease the exposure and vulnerability of populations at risk. This case study seeks to shed some light on government relocation outcomes, using a case study from the Mekong Delta based on empirical findings from two upstream areas—Vinh Tri commune, Long An province and Long Thuan commune, Dong Thap province.

Overall, while the relocation programs in Vinh Tri and Long Thuan have been able to provide households with safe homes away from hazards, they have often done so at the cost of short and long-term livelihood outcomes. Accordingly, the majority of households reported decreased incomes following relocation, as well as the inability to repay debts incurred as part of the relocation process. These are significant findings which raise questions about the loan-centered approach of the relocation programs, particularly as the targets of relocation for climate change adaptation are poor households, who on the whole struggle to put aside any savings after covering their subsistence costs.

As such, long term vulnerability has been exacerbated by relocation in Vinh Tri and Long Thuan, particularly for poor households. This is reflected in the increased debt accrued as part of the relocation process, as well as the negative livelihood outcomes for the majority of households.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

1. A nuanced understanding of vulnerability. Although a community may be exposed to the same environmental stressor, the differential vulnerability of varying groups to environmental and other stressors is of central importance when designing relocation programs. Individual vulnerability and capacity are shaped by, among others factors, age, gender, income-generating activities, livelihood skills, health status and wealth. Relocation programs should take these differential factors into consideration, focusing not only on a community's exposure to environmental hazards (by way of their physical location and proximity), but also on how these

elements shape both the vulnerability and resilience of households. Depending on the environmental variable in question, relocation may not be the best response for all households. A household level analysis would therefore help to identify specific areas of need, as well as appropriate methods to increase the resilience of households, through relocation or alternative means.

2. Support for long-term livelihood outcomes. The purpose of planned relocation programs should not simply be to move people from one location to another. Relocation is rather a means to improve the wellbeing of individuals and to this end, their immediate and long-term livelihood outcomes are of critical importance. Increasing the impoverishment of relocated households, as such, defeats the purpose of planned relocation. In line with the first recommendation, a sophisticated understanding of the livelihoods needs of relocated households is paramount, with short- and long-term support built into the planning and implementation of relocation programs. To achieve this entails adequate policy frameworks guiding relocation programming, protection measures for relocated individuals and others affected by the relocation process, sufficient funds, officials with sufficient technical capacity, and the political will to devote the time and resources necessary for ensuring positive relocation outcomes.

3. Rethinking loan-centered structures. Particularly when poor individuals are identified for relocation, adopting a loan-driven design for relocation programs is likely to meet with financial obstacles and may ultimately be unsustainable. Financial and budgetary instability impact both planning and implementation throughout the different stages of the program, including the provision of basic infrastructure and services, the quality of houses and infrastructure, as well as the overall level of delays encountered throughout the process.

Furthermore, the loans incurred by households would most likely increase their impoverishment considerably, given the substantial amount of loans. This financial burden would be multiplied in contexts where relocated individuals experience disruption to their livelihoods and increased costs of living.

4. Mechanisms for transparency and accountability. Given the amount of resources managed by government officials, contractors and other involved actors when carrying out planned relocations, systematic mechanisms for not only monitoring but also enforcing transparency and accountability, particularly at the local level of implementation, is of critical importance.

5. The need for timely relocations. As seen in Long Thuan, some hazards pose immediate threats to the safety and survival of communities. The need for timely relocation is paramount in such contexts, to avoid preventable injury, casualty and loss of household and community assets. This is also relevant for less immediate and slow-onset events, which if neglected, may in the long-term, result in similar consequences.

6. Planned relocation as an opportunity for mitigation and green planning. This study investigates planned relocations in the context of climate change. Given that relocations are made necessary because of anthropogenic changes to the climate and environment, every opportunity should be taken in relocation programs to incorporate carbon mitigation

technologies and green planning and architecture. Moreover, in areas of origin, environmental conservation may be possible, to rehabilitate ecosystems or strengthen natural defenses to hazards (e.g. mangrove forests).

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

<https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Brookings-Planned-Relocations-Case-StudyJane-Chun-Vietnam-case-study-June-2015.pdf>

1. Timeframe

2. Location

São Tomé and Príncipe

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

Planned Relocations

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

São Tomé and Príncipe has recently designed a strategy to help the coastal communities better adapt to climate change and become more climate-resilient. The essence of this strategy, which the government is currently piloting, is to effectively manage voluntary population retreat from coastal areas at risk to safer, higher ground. This relocation to safer grounds was requested by coastal population themselves after they experienced unusually heavy and damaging flooding in the early 2010s.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

Even though the experience of São Tomé and Príncipe is relatively recent, it has shown a promising start. Continuing support to the expansion areas is expected to bring further valuable lessons in participatory population retreat for Small Island States experiencing similar challenges—however, it should be noted this experience cannot be easily replicated to the long-distance relocation that may be needed in atoll islands.

Main Items to Include in a Resettlement Action Plan:

- Description of impacts
- Legal framework
- Public consultations process with minutes of meetings regarding relocation plans and alternatives
- Census survey of people affected and their affected assets
- Identification of vulnerable groups and necessary measures to assist them
- Socio-economic survey
- Compensation valuation and other resettlement assistance, including community-driven development type of assistance programs
- Grievance redress mechanism
- Institutional responsibilities for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan

- Arrangements for monitoring and evaluation
- Public disclosure process
- Timeline and budget

6. Sources for more Information (webpage, report, etc.)

<https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/SISRI%20Knowledge%20Note%203%20Participatory%20Population%20Retreat.pdf>

1. Timeframe

- 2010

2. Location

Samoa

3. Title of Activity/Programme/Project

Planned Relocation

4. Brief Description of Activity/Programme/Project

Communities affected by the tsunami had the option to relocate inland on land areas owned by them (as part of the same village). They voluntarily moved to higher grounds, living first in makeshift shelters. The Government (in close consultation with village representatives) worked to provide much needed services, including water, electricity, housing and road networks to the new relocation areas. Numerous development partners also contributed to the effort. By the end of 2010, the housing program had provided 502 new homes and rehabilitated 360.

A year following the tsunami, the relocated families slowly returned to rebuild their livelihoods around the tourism industry along the coast, to attend services at the local (undamaged) church, or to enjoy the beach—but they kept their permanent homes inland. Five years after the tsunami, tourism has resumed, and the coastline areas have seen their pretsunami utilities and services largely restored. While some of the people have rebuilt their homes on the coast, their permanent homes remain mostly inland where their plantations are located.

5. Key Lessons Learned from the Activity/Programme/Project

The contrasting examples of São Tomé and Príncipe and Samoa have provided a number of emerging lessons:

Engage with the population. Ensuring community engagement and leadership at each stage of the managed relocation process emerged as a crucial success factor. It is important to avoid a top-down process that only involves community participation at the last minute, which would risk opposition to the plans or speculation on the value of land. In this regard, it is necessary to anticipate the questions or concerns that communities may raise at each stage, including who should have priority in moving into the safer areas. In São Tomé and Príncipe, this was addressed through a participatory approach to identifying at-risk areas and vulnerable groups. Validating the findings with the most vulnerable people proved essential to ensure engagement

of the population, as well as ensure transparency and acceptance of the process. Using satellite imagery to raise awareness of the hazards and the potential damages was an important tool in raising awareness amongst the community. Sensitization of the communities living in at-risk areas also builds a 'willingness to relocate', but may not be sufficient as shown by the case of Samoa (where households at risk relocated only after a major tsunami).

Provide compensation where necessary. When there is a need to acquire privately owned or occupied land for the relocation site, the necessary compensation should be finalized prior to any land clearing or construction. Furthermore, if the land selected to relocate people is already occupied (regardless of the land tenure status), measures should be taken to ensure that people living in those areas will be able to restore or improve their livelihoods. Compensation alone may not be enough, requiring additional training or livelihood assistance. Furthermore, it is essential to monitor the timeliness and correctness of the payments to private landowners or users. A Resettlement Action Plan should be developed to identify the relevant needs and establish a transparent and effective mechanism to deal with them.

Ensure access to livelihoods and services in relocation areas. Considering peoples' livelihoods in the new area is paramount to ensuring that the relocation does not leave them worse off than in the original area. Proper livelihood planning also guards against return to at-risk areas by ensuring people have what they need in the new areas. In cases where people move into areas inhabited by others already, it is important to make sure the host population is included in the conversation about the relocation plans. The host population will also require benefits from the relocation program, such as improved services. This is essential to defuse any potential conflict between groups. Ensuring families stay together is important for the social fabric of a community, especially under stressful conditions such as relocating permanently away from a familiar area. Keeping valuable socio-cultural links can be challenging, and requires effort from the planning authorities and communities. In Samoa, traditional ties to the at risk coastal areas was a key challenge, but the fact that communities were relocating to higher lands under their own traditional ownership facilitated the relocation. In São Tomé and Príncipe, similarly, the expansion of communities to adjacent areas facilitates the maintenance of social and economic links. Equally important is the rapid provision of social infrastructure (power supply, schools, health centers, access roads) to act as a future pole of attraction for the population to move to, and remain, in safer areas.

Plan for manpower requirements. Limited staff capacity in Samoa's Disaster Management Office initially resulted in delays to implementation of work plans. Accordingly, the post-tsunami Recovery Plan made provisions for recruiting additional staff. At village-level, many communities were reluctant to provide support for removal and clearance of debris following the tsunami. International NGOs put in place cash-for-work programs which stifled volunteerism on the part of the villages. Advance planning for the government manpower required to implement a

population relocation program is essential, and expected participation should be communicated ahead of time with all partners. Ex-post evaluation should be used to learn about the current status of the resettled people and ensure lessons learned are integrated into future practices.

Prevent return while ensuring coastal access. After the decision to relocate people has been made, it is critical for the community to help prevent other people from re-occupying the coastal area. The best examples occur when the area is maintained as a communal or leisure space; social infrastructure and small commerce without permanent habitation could also be encouraged to enable the community to continue to enjoy the seaside but without the risk. If the new relocation area is sufficiently distant, transport links (such as footpaths or roads) may need to be provided to ensure continued access to marine resources for fishing, tourism, and other coastal-based livelihoods.

6. Sources for more information (webpage, report, etc.)

<https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/SISRI%20Knowledge%20Note%203%20Participatory%20Population%20Retreat.pdf>